

POLYCTOR POLYCTOR (PRITTWITZ) IN MEXICO (HESPERIIDAE)

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WHEN GODMAN & SALVIN RECORDED *P. polyctor* (Prittwitz) from Mexico to South Brazil they were unaware that they were dealing with two separate species in their available material. They gave as the habitat of *polyctor*.-Mexico, Acapulco (H. H. Smith), Jalisco (Schumann), Atoyac (H. H. Smith, Schumann), Cordoba (Rumeli); Guatemala, Volcan de Santa Maria (W. B. Richardson); Nicaragua, Chontales (Belt); Panama (Champion).-South America, from Colombia to South Brazil. Apparently Hoffman followed, in part, the data furnished in the Biologia Centrali-Americana when he prepared his Hesperioidea of Mexico as he listed *polyctor* as occurring in that country. — "Tierras caliente y templado-calida de Campeche, Tabasco y Veracruz. Por el lado del Pacifico de Guerrero a Colima." (Hot and warm temperate lands of Campeche, Tabasco and Veracruz. On the Pacific side from Guerrero to Colima).

Evans recognized the presence of two separate organisms in the material present in the British Museum and described *cleta* as a new subspecies of *polyctor* based on specimens from Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica, and he used a male from Acapulco, Guerrero as the holotype. His basis for recognizing a difference between *cleta* and *polyctor* was due to two factors: (1) in *cleta* the cell spot on the primaries is white and hyaline, whereas in *polyctor* the cell spot is opaque; and (2) differences in the genitalia. His recording of both *cleta* and *polyctor* from Costa Rica and the differences in the genitalia indicated to me that he was confused in his usage of the term subspecies as applied to *cleta*. After carefully examining specimens in my collection I found two males of *polyctor* that had been collected at Acahuizotla, Guerrero during the same month as specimens of *cleta* from the same locality. Superficially the two species are very similar, however, there are other differences besides the two things mentioned by Evans that help in separating *cleta* and *polyctor*: (1) the white band on the primaries does not ex-

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tend to the costa in *polyctor* and it does in *cleta*; (2) the width of the white band in the cell of the primaries is twice as wide in *cleta* as it is in *polyctor*; and (3) the black area beneath the spot in space 2 is directed straight toward the inner margin in *cleta*, while in *polyctor* it is angled basad in space 1b.

POLYCTOR POLYCTOR (Prittwitz), 1868

Type locality. — Corcovado, Rio.

Distribution. — Mexico; Costa Rica; Nicaragua; Panama; Colombia; Venezuela; French Guiana; Ecuador (R. Napo); Peru (Rentema Falls, Chanchamayo, Perene, Amazonas); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Mapiri, Tanampaya, Cochabamba, Yungas, La Paz); Upper Amazon (Iquitos to Santarem); Goyas; Minas Geraes; Pernambuco; Matto Grosso; Brazil; Paraguay; and Argentine.

Mexican distribution. — Acuahuitotla, Guerrero, July and September, 1960. Specimens obtained from Dr. Tarsicio Escalante, Mexico, D. F.

Remarks. — This is the first authentic record for this species from Mexico. Apparently all previous records of *polyctor* for this country apply to *cleta*.

Type locality. — Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (September, H. H. Smith).

Distribution. — Mexico; Guatemala; and Costa Rica.

Mexican distribution. — Acapulco, Acahuizotla (July and September, 1960), Guerrero; Jalisco (Schumann); Colima (Hoffman); Tamazunchale (June 19, 1964, H. A. Freeman), San Luis Potosi; Atoyac (H. H. Smith, Schumann), Cordoba (Rumeli), Catemaco (A. Ramirez), Veracruz; Campeche (Hoffman); and Tabasco (Hoffman).

Remarks. — There is no doubt as to the specific validity of *cleta* since both species occur together at Acahuizotla and their genitalia differ considerably in the shape of the claspers, and also the general shape of the uncus as can readily be seen from the ventral side. This is a remarkable example of a sibling species flying in company with its nearest relative.

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